22563
S/190/61/003/005/006/014
B101/B218

Olefine-substituted ...

Образец, № ①	Природа органического радикала ②	Метод модифицирования ③	Количество радикалов, ммоли/г силикагеля ④	Йодное число ⑤
1	⑥ Аллильный	⑨ Магнийорганический синтез	0,25	3,18
2	⑦ То же	⑦ То же	0,05	8,80
3	» »	» »	0,75	9,53
4	» »	⑩ Обработка спиртом хлорированного силикагеля	1,03	13,25
5	» »	⑦ То же	1,35	14,0
6	» »	» »	1,57	19,6
7	» »	⑪ Этерификация	1,71	21,8
8	⑧ Метилвинильный	⑫ Обработка кремнийорганическими соединениями	0,78	—
9	⑦ То же	⑦ То же	1,23	—
10	» »	» »	2,23	—

Card 4/6

Fig. 1: Sorption isotherms.
Legend: 1) methanol; б) benzene; в) heptane; 1) initial sample; 2) sample no. 4; 3) sample no. 7; m) adsorption; n) mmole/g.

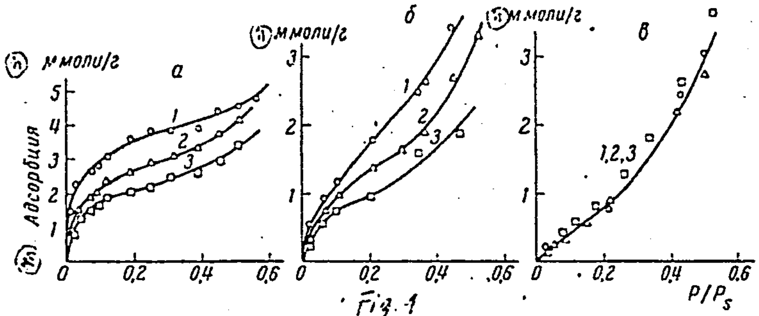

Fig. 1

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B101/B218

Olefine-substituted ...

Fig. 3: Thermomechanical properties of the polymers. Legend: 1) PMMA without filler; 2) with 2.5% initial silica; 3) with 2.5% propyl silica; 4) with 2.5% allyl silica; 5) with 5% allyl silica; 6) with 7.5% allyl silica; a) temperature.

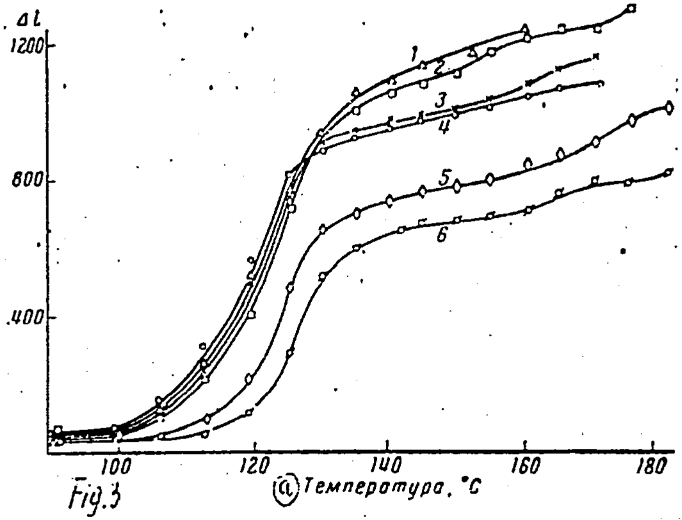

Fig.3

Card 6/6

NEYMARK, I. Ye.; SLINYAKOVA, I.B.

Adsorption properties of silica gels modified by dimethyldichlorosilane. Ukr. khim. zhur. 27 no.2:196-205 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii im. L.V. Pisarzhevskogo AN USSR.
(Silica) (Silane)

35200

S/069/62/024/002/006/008
B110/B144

5.1114

AUTHORS: Slinyakova, I. B., Neymark, I. Ye.

TITLE: Effect of the nature of the organic radical of modified silica gels on their adsorption properties

PERIODICAL: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, v. 24, no. 2, 1962, 220 - 226

TEXT: The authors studied the effect of the number of hydrocarbon groups in the graft organosilicon radical on the adsorption properties of modified silica gels with mono-, di-, and trimethyl chloro silanes, and mono- and diphenyl dichloro silanes. The adsorption of water vapor decreases as the number of methyl or phenyl groups in the organosilyl radical increases. The strongly hydrophobic character of the surfaces of modified silica gels is due to poor wetting of the pore walls and to the absence of capillary condensation. Wetting by hydrocarbons is good since the maximum benzene and heptane sorption volume of the pores decreases by 20% only. This reduction is due to pore contraction caused by the formation of alkyl(aryl)silyl radicals. Comparison of isotherms showed that the adsorption of methanol, benzene, and heptane vapors decreased with increasing

X

Card 1/3

S/069/62/024/002/006/008
B110/B144

Effect of the nature of the...

number of methyl groups. This is due to a decrease in hydroxyl groups and
to the screening of the remaining hydroxyl by methyl groups. Cl atoms not
used for the addition of monomethyl trichloro silane to the silica gel
surface can hydrolyze to hydroxyl groups with atmospheric moisture.
Methanol adsorption during grafting with the monomethyl radical is greater
than with dimethyl or trimethyl radicals since one methyl group of the
monomethyl radical does not block all hydroxyl groups. The low adsorption
of benzene to modified silica gel is due to a decrease in dispersive forces
and to the absence of acceptor-donor interaction of benzene with the
hydroxyl groups of silica gel. Heptane adsorption decreases with increasing
number of methyl groups owing to a decrease in the potential of attractive
forces. This is caused by destruction of the silicon-oxygen skeleton at a
distance corresponding to the van der Waals dimensions of the hydrocarbon
radicals in the surface layer. A similar situation was observed when using
monophenyl and diphenyl dichloro silanes for modification. Adsorption of
water and the maximum sorption volume were reduced by modification with
dimethyl, diethyl, and diphenyl dichloro silanes. Lower methanol and
benzene adsorption to the diethyl silyl surface is caused by better
screening of the ethyl radical. The hexane adsorption isotherms of di-

Card 2/3

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dispersive forces. There are 5 figures, 1 table, and 15 references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut Fizicheskoy khimii AN USSR im. L. V. Pisarzhevskogo
Kiyev (Institute of Physical Chemistry AS UkrSSR imeni L. V.
Pisarzhevskiy, Kiyev)

SUBMITTED: March 27, 1961

Card 3/3

SLINYAKOVA, I.B.; NEYMARK, I.Ye.

Adsorbent for the chromatographic separation of a propane - propylene - hydrogen mixture. Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.10: 2313-2315 O '63. (MIRA 17:1)

ZAKUPRA, V.A.; LEBEDEV, Ye.V.; MANZA, I.A.; Prinimala uchastiye SININYAKOVA, I.B.

Effect of chemical treatment on the structure and adsorption properties of various brands of silica gels. Khim. i tekh. topl i masel 9 no.8:21-26 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. UkrNIIgiproneft'.

ACCESSION NR: AP4013337 S/0020/64/154/003/0692/0694

AUTHOR: Slinyakova, I. B.; Budkevich, G. B.; Neymark, I. Ye.

TITLE: Hydrophobic hydrogen-silicic adsorbent with Si--H bond (xerogel of polysiloxane hydride).

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 154, no 3, 1964, 692-694

TOPIC TAGS: silica gel, hydrophobic silica gel, hydrophilic silica gel, hydrophobic silica gel preparation, adsorption isotherms, polysiloxane hydride xerogel, hydrogen silica gel, specific surface, silicon hydrogen bond

ABSTRACT: A silica gel on whose surface the hydroxyl groups are replaced by atoms incapable of forming hydrogen bonds, whose dimensions do not exceed those of the hydroxyl groups, and which have a high polarizability was synthesized. The "hydrogen" silica gel was prepared by hydrolysing an organosilicon compound to a hydrogel of silane triol $[HSi(OH)_3]_n$, which on drying formed a high molecular porous material $(HSiO_{3/2})_n$, containing 51.1% Si, insoluble in organic solvents.

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4013337

stable to 300C and having a Si--H bond strength of 75kcal. In the spatial lattice, each Si contains an H; the surface of the xerogel is evenly covered with hydrogen atoms giving it hydrophobic properties. The sorption isotherms for water, methanol and hexane vapors at 20C were determined. The specific surface of the material is similar to that of hydrophilic silica gel-about 520 sq. m. /gm.; the adsorption of hexane on these two materials is equal; the adsorption of methanol on the new material is about two times less than adsorption of hexane, while water adsorption is practically nil. Hexane adsorption is explained by the dispersive forces which are almost the same in the hydrogen and the hydrophilic silica gels, regardless of the chemical nature of the surface. Since the hydrogen layer of the xerogel cannot form donor-acceptor bonds, water is not adsorbed. The weak adsorption of methanol is based only on dispersion forces. "Determination of the nitrogen sorption isotherms was conducted by N. P. Samchenko and A. I. Ponomarenko, for which the authors express their appreciation." Orig. art. has: 1 table and 1 figure

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4013337

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii im. L. V. Pisarzhevskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 30Aug63 DATE ACQ: 26Feb64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

L 14324-65 EWT(m)/ EPF(c)/EPA(w)-2/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pab-10/Pr-4 SSD/AFWL/AS(mp)-2
ACCESSION NR: AP4043130 RWH/WW/RM S/0069/64/026/004/0506/0512

AUTHORS: Slinyakova, I.B.; Kurkova, M.F.; Neymark, I.Ye.

B

TITLE: Gels of organosilicon compounds 2--The adsorptive properties of mixed gels of methylsilanetriol and silicic acid

SOURCE: Kolloidny*y zhurnal, v. 26, no. 4, 1964, 506-512

TOPIC TAGS: mixed organosilica gel, synthesis, adsorptive property, hydrophilicity, hydrophobicity, methylsilanetriol silicic acid gel, porosity, rigidity, sodium methylsiliconate, water adsorption, hydrocarbon adsorption, gel structure, controlled adsorptive property

ABSTRACT: The adsorptive properties of mixed organosilica gels prepared by coprecipitation of mixtures of sodium methylsiliconate and sodium silicate by mineral acids were investigated. Two series of organosilica gels containing different ratios of the components in the mixture were prepared: one, under conditions for gelling silicic acid, by sulfuric acid precipitation from sodium silicate solutions containing increasing amounts of sodium methylsiliconate; the other, under conditions for coagulating methylsilanetriol gel, by the addition to hydrochloric acid of mixtures of sodium methyl-

Card 1/3

L 14324-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4043130

siliconate and increasing amounts of sodium silicate. It was concluded that micelles of the methylsilanetriol and silicic acid were simultaneously condensed with one another and that the washed and dried organosilica gel consisted of aggregates of primary particles formed from siloxane groups in which the silicon atom surface contained methyl or hydroxyl groups; the possibility of the presence of methyl groups in the gel skeleton was indicated. Small additions (up to 10%) of sodium methylsiliconate do not affect the normal gelling of polysilicic acids, but as the amount of sodium methylsiliconate participating in the gelation increased, the resultant organosilica gels became more porous and the hydrophilicity of their surface decreased, apparently due to the hydrophobic methyl groups on the surface of the methylsilanetriol micelles. Increasing the organosilicon content of the mixed gels decreased adsorption of water, methanol and hexane vapors in the monomolecular region while the sorptive capacity of the pores at $p/p_3 = 1.0$ increased for hydrocarbons and decreased for water. Thus by changing the amount of sodium methylsiliconate in mixtures with sodium silicate it is possible to

L 14324-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4043130

synthesize organosilica gels with the desired adsorptive properties. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 1 table and 1 formula

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN USSR im. L.V. Pisarzhevskogo Kiyev (Institute of Physical Chemistry AN USSR)

SUBMITTED: 23Dec62 DATE ACQ: ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC, MA NR REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 005

Card 3/3

SLINYAKOVA, I.B.

Genesis and the porous structure of beryllium oxide. Kin. i kat. 6 no.1:155-158 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni Pisarzhevskogo AN UkrSSR.

SLINYAKOVA, I.B.; BUDKEVICH, G.B.; NEYMARK, I.Ye.

Gels of organosilicon compounds. Part 3: Adsorptive and other properties of a hydrogen-silica adsorbent with a Si-H bond (polysiloxane hydride xerogel). Koll. zhur. 27 no.5:758-764 S-O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR imeni Pisarzhevskogo, Kiyev.

185T79

USSR/Metals - Welding, Structure Feb 51

"Effect of Spot Welding on the Structure of Low-Carbon Steel in Welded Spots," S. K. Sliozberg, Cand Tech Sci

"Avtogen Delo" No 2, pp 7-9

Results of expts at Leningrad Polytech Inst: Structure of welded spot depends on welding conditions and has definite effect on mech properties of steel. Heating and cooling proceed faster than in other thermal processes and create structure different from that obtainable by arc welding or heat treatment. Due to welding

185T79

USSR/Metals - Welding, Structure (Contd) Feb 51

conditions, spot structure may represent zones of martensite, troostite, sorbite and ferrite. Photomicrographs of metal structures.

185T79

Sliozberg, S.K.

135-12-10/17

AUTHOR: Sliozberg, S.K., Candidate of Technical Sciences and Tsiopa, A.D., Engineer

TITLE: Flash Butt Welding of Copper to Aluminum (Stykovaya svarka oplavleniyem medi s alyuminiyem)

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye Proizvodstvo, 1957, # 12, p 31-32 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Contact welding of copper to aluminum is difficult (on account of high heat conductivity, low electric resistance, different melting points, formation of heat resistant Al_2O_3 films and brittle layers). Therefore, VNIIESO investigated the flash welding method on bars and pipes of 10 to 30 mm diameter of pure copper "M 1" and pure aluminum "АД-1"and developed the welder "MCKH-150" shown in a photograph (Figure 1), with a drive enabling a higher than usual speed of fusion and upsetting. The welder has electronic control with an ignitron contactor permitting precisely measured application of electric current. The pneumo-hydraulic upsetting drive of the welder is shown by Figure 2. The optimum parameters of the welding process are given. Properly welded specimens broke in tests in the aluminum part at a distance from the joint. A microphotograph shows a joint

Card 1/2

SLIOZBERG, S.K.

135-58-6-11/19

AUTHORS: Sliozberg, S.K., Candidate of Technical Sciences; and Zhuravleva, N.A., Engineer

TITLE: Flash Butt welding of Brass (Stykovaya svarka oplavleniyem latuni)

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye Proizvodstvo, 1958, Nr 6. pp 33-34 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article presents results of experimental studies carried out at VNIIESO. The developed welding technology for brasses "L62" and "LS59-1" is given in detail. Microstructure of the two brass grades in and at the welded joints is described and illustrated. This process is recommended for practical use. G.Ya. Filimonov of the Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Leningrad Polytechnical Institute) participated in developing the welding technology for "LS59-1" brass. There are 7 photographs and 1 chart.

ASSOCIATION: VNIIESO

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

18(7) SOV/125-59-7-3/19

AUTHOR: Sliozberg, S.K., Nekrasov, B.M., and Mikhaylova, E.M.

TITLE: Butt-Welded Seam with Low-Carbon Steel Laps

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, 1959, Nr 7, pp 17-20 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The butt-welded seam with low-carbon steel laps has found an extensive application in joining metal sheets and tanks, as well as in making thin-walled receptacles. In research conducted in 1957, low-carbon steel laps 1-4 mm thick were used. In 1958, a special machine for welding metal sheets up to 4 mm thick was constructed. For the purpose of welding according to this method, the laps have to be put on both sides of the sheets to be welded together. The clearance between the edges of the sheets should not be over 0,6 mm; it was established that with a clearance of over 0,6 mm the stability of the seam considerably decreases owing to diminishing of the contact area between the sheets. The steel laps have to be placed on both sides of the seam; it is insufficient to use only one lap, as in

Card 1/2

SOV/125-59-7-3/19

Butt-Welded Seam with Low-Carbon Steel Laps

this case the process of welding remains unaccomplished on the side where no lap was placed. The uniformity of heating of the sheet edges does not practically depend on the presence of the laps. Experience has shown that the heating effect does not depend on whether the laps were used. It is very important that the edges of the sheets to be welded together be straight and smooth. The quality of the seam, its stability and durability depend also on the parameters of the welding process: electric current, pressure on the rollers and the speed of welding. It has been established that if the welding with the steel laps is properly accomplished, the strength of the welded seam is superior to that of the base metal used. There are 5 graphs, 1 table, 2 photographs and 2 references, 1 of which is Soviet and 1 German

Card 2/2

ASSOCIATION: VNIIESO

SUBMITTED: March 2, 1959

12300A

S/137/60/000/012/023/041
A006/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal,Metallurgiya, 1960, No.12, p.150, # 29250

AUTHOR: Sliozberg, S.K.

TITLE: Flash Butt Welding of Copper With Aluminum

PERIODICAL: Tr. Nauchno-tekhn. o-va sudostroit.prom-sti, 1959, No.33, pp.55-59

TEXT: The author investigated some peculiarities of resistance flash butt welding of Cu and Al. Optimum conditions were developed for welding 10-30 mm diameter tubes of 1.5 - 4 mm wall thickness. Density of upsetting current was 500 amp/mm^2; density of the flashing current was 240 amp/mm^2; specific upsetting pressure - 20 kg/mm^2; average flashing speed - 12-15 mm/sec; upsetting speed - 100 to 120 mm/sec; extent of flashing of Al - 8-10 mm and of Cu - 2-8 mm; extent of upsetting was 3.5 - 5 mm; welding time 1.1 - 1.2 sec. The conditions described assure high impact, bending and torsion strength of the weld joints and tight and strong seams. See also RZhMet, 1958, No.1, 778. √

A. P.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 1/1

[illegible]

S/125/60/000/05/04/015

18.7200

AUTHORS: Sliozberg, S. K., Stroyman, I. M., Libo, S. O.

18

TITLE: The Effect of Preheating Parts in Pressure Welding of Aluminum

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, 1960, No. 5, pp. 26-31

TEXT: Data obtained by foreign experiments being contradictory (Ref. 2, 3, 4), own experiments were carried out with the purpose of finding the optimum parameters for pressure welding of aluminum. "Al-M" aluminum with ultimate strength of 8 kg/mm^2 was used for specimens. The "MSKhS-60" pneumo-hydraulic machine for cold butt welding (Fig. 1) of VNIIESO design was employed for welding, and a "TK-13,05" transformer of 75 kva for preheating, with a "PIT-100" ignitron cutoff. The results confirmed the data by Hofman and Ruge and the supposition of S. B. Aybinder (Ref. 7), i. e. that the strength of joints is determined by the amount of deformation necessary to force the surface oxides out of the joint, independently from the metal temperature, but the formation of marked cohesion does depend on the metal temperature and requires lesser deformation at higher temperature. It was stated that the

1X

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61480

S/125/60/000/05/04/015

The Effect of Preheating Parts in Pressure Welding of Aluminum

dependence of the required upsetting pressure may be expressed by the formula

$$P_{up} = \frac{P_{cold}}{T_{melt}} (T_{melt} - T),$$

where P_{up} is specific upsetting pressure with preheating in kg/mm^2; P_{cold} - specific upsetting pressure in cold welding, in kg/mm^2; T_{melt} - melting temperature of metal, in degrees; T - preheating temperature, in degrees. A series of experiments was carried out especially to find the proper length of the upsetting allowance. The results are illustrated by Figure 3 and two micro-photographs (Fig. 4). The dark line in the joint made with insufficient allowance (3 to 5 mm) consisted of separate spherical inclusions and formed independently from the preheating temperature. There are 5 photographs, 2 diagrams, and 8 references 5 of which are Soviet, 1 German, and 2 English.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrosvarochnogo oborudovaniya (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Electric Welding Equipment)

SUBMITTED: July 6, 1959

Card 2/2

26480
S/125/61/000/009/004/014
D040/D113

1.2300 2808, 2208, 2708, 1573

AUTHORS: Sliozberg, S.K.; Ginzburg, S.K.; Sokolov, M.P.

TITLE: The effect of heat on the properties of copper-aluminum welded joints

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 9, 1961, 20-23

TEXT: Results are presented of an experimental investigation carried out with cold-welded copper and aluminum wire joints prepared at the cold-welding laboratory of VNIIESO. It was noticed that a thin light strip, about 1.5 micron deep, formed in unetched specimens, after a brief heating to 300°C, and that it grew upon increasing the temperature and heating time. Finally, the light strip reached a depth of 40-45 microns at 500°C and a dark strip appeared adjacent to it on the copper side. This dark portion of the transition layer was heterogeneous in structure and very brittle. Ruptures of the joints in tests always occurred in this dark strip, or on the boundary between it and the light strip. Failures across the light strip were only observed when the dark strip was absent. M.A.Basalayeva revealed by

Card 1/2

26480
S/125/61/000/009/004/014
D040/D113

The effect of heat ....

spectral analysis that about 0.5% Cu was present in the light layer after heating for 20 minutes at 300°C, and over 15% Cu in the dark zone after 2 hours heating at 500°C. The article includes photo-micrographs and a diagram illustrating the observed effect of heating time and temperature. The formation of the brittle transition layer is explained by mutual diffusion of copper and aluminum and the formation of highly brittle compounds. It is concluded that copper-aluminum joints must not be subjected to temperature higher than 250-275°C, and this applies to cold as well as resistance flash-welded joints. In the case of resistance flash welding, the joint may be more brittle on account of the preservation of brittle phases formed in the welding process. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: VNIIESO

SUBMITTED: February 16, 1961

Card 2/2

SLIOZBERG, Samuil Karlovich; GINZBURG, Solomon Koppelevich; RYZHIK,
Z.M., red.; GRIGOR'YEVA, I.S., red. izd-va; GVIRTS, V.L.,
tekhn. red.

[Electrodes for resistance welding machines] Elektrody dlia mashin kontaktnoi svarki. Leningrad, 1962. 26 p. (Leningradskii dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Obmen peredovym opytom. Seriia: Svarka i paika metallov, no.6)
(MIRA 15:5)

(Electric welding)

AKSEL'ROD, F.A., inzh.; ZAYTSEV, M.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; ZLOBIN, G.I., inzh.; KOCHERGIN, K.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; NEKRASOV, B.M., inzh.; SLIOZBERG, S.K., nauchnyy red.; DONSKOY, A.V., nauchnyy red.; DEMYANTSEVICH, V.P., nauchnyy red.; SARAFANOV, S.G., nauchnyy red.; BONDAROVSKAYA, G.V., red.; DORODNOVA, L.A., tekhn. red.; PERSON, M.N., tekhn. red.

[Resistance welding]Kontaktnaia svarka. [By] F.A.Aksel'rod i dr. Moskva, Proftekhizdat, 1962. 463 p. (MIRA 15:12)
(Electric welding)

MALYKHIN, V.Ya.; SLIOZBERG, S.K.

Centralized manufacture of electrodes for resistance welding machines. Avtom. svar. 15 no.3:86 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Electrodes)

S/125/63/000/001/005/012
A006/A106

AUTHOR: Sliozberg, S. K.

TITLE: Investigating alloys for resistance-welding machine electrodes

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 1, 1963, 30 - 35

TEXT: The properties of alloys for electrodes of resistance welding machines are investigated and the efficiency of the electrodes is compared to some physico-mechanical properties of the alloys used for their manufacture. The author investigates, in particular, the electric conductivity and hot hardness of the alloys. He proposes a method of evaluating the efficiency of electrodes in spot welding from changes in the diameter of their contact surface. The efficiency index is the number of spots welded until the contact surface diameter of the electrode increases by 20%. It was found that in welding carbon steels, a correlation existed between the efficiency of the electrodes, electric conductivity, and hardness of the alloy. Good efficiency is shown by electrodes of alloys with an optimum ratio of electric conductivity and hardness at elevated temperatures. Best results are obtained with electrodes of copper alloys containing Cr and Zr; Cr

Card 1/2

L 37738-66 EWT(m)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/HM

ACC NR: AP6016334 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0149/65/000/006/0106/0113

80

AUTHORS: Zakharov, M. V. (Professor); 77
Korolev, F. V.; Chizhov, S. I.; Tikhonov, B. S.; 8
Stepanova, M. V.; Sliozberg, S. K.

ORG: Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys, Chair for the Metallurgy of Nonferrous, Rare, and Radioactive Metals (Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov, Kafedra metallovedeniya tsvetnykh, redkikh i radioaktivnykh metallov)

TITLE: New transmission copper 27 alloys, their alloying principles, properties 14, and uses

SOURCE: IVUZ. Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, no. 6, 1965, 106-113

TOPIC TAGS: METAL HEAT TREATMENT, WELDING, THERMAL STABILITY, copper alloy, nickel containing alloy, chromium containing alloy / Br.NBT copper alloy, Mts-5A copper alloy

ABSTRACT: The alloying techniques, properties at different temperatures, and stability under contact welding 18 of a number of transmission copper alloys were investigated. The investigation supplements the results of V. M. Glazov, M. V. Stepancva, and M. V. Chuprakova (Izv. AN SSSR, OTN, No. 3, 1962). The experimental results are summarized in graphs and tables (see Fig. 1). It was found that the most thermostable transmission alloys are Mts-5A 14 and Br.NBT 14, situated on the quasi-binary sections of Cu--Cr_2Zr

Card 1/2 UDC: 669.35

L 37738-66

ACC NR: AP6016334

3

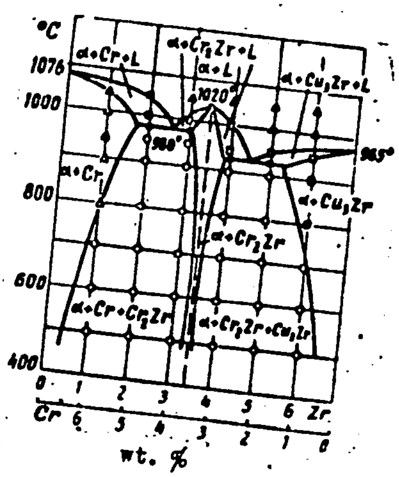

Fig. 1. Polythermic cross section, perpendicular to the quasi-binary section Cu--Cr_2Zr at 93% Cu.

and Cu--NiBe respectively. The most effective thermal treatment of the alloys consists of quenching which results in the formation of a supersaturated solution, followed by cold deformation of 40--60%, and annealing at 0.55 T_{mp} of the alloy. The best alloy for spot welding was found to be the alloy Mts-5A and for seam welding the alloy Br.NBT. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 6 graphs.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 25Jun64/ ORIG REF: 005

Card 2/2 vmb

SLIOZBERG, S.K.; GINZBURG, S.K.; MIRKINA, L.M.; BUTOMO, D.G.; ZEDIN, N.I.

Chromium bronze for electrodes of resistance welding machines.
Avtom. svar. 18 no.5:32-34 My '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrosvarochnogo oborudovaniya (for Sliozberg, Ginzburg, Mirkina). 2. Zavod "Krasnyy vyborzhets" (for Butomo, Zedin).

L 23010-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t) JD/HM

ACC NR: AP6007667 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/003/0039/0039

AUTHOR: Butomo, D. G.; Zedin, N. I.; Sliozberg, S. K.; Sokolov, M. P.

ORG: none

59

B

TITLE: Alloy for electrodes of resistance welders. Class 21, No. 178426 [announced by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Welding Equipment (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrosvarochnogo oborudovaniya)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 3, 1966, 39

TOPIC TAGS: alloy, electrode, welding electrode, resistance welding

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued describing an alloy for electrodes containing copper and magnesium for resistance welders. In order to increase the strength of the electrode in resistance welding of aluminum and its alloys; the electrode alloy is supplemented with ~0.1% boron, the other compounds are magnesium (up to 0.30%), and the balance is copper. [LD]

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: 04Jan65/

Card 1/1 pla UDC: 621.791.763.037.2

SLIPCEVIC, B.

Calculating the economic thickness of insulation. p. 116.

KEMIJA U INDUSTRIJI. (Drustvo kemicara-tehnologa NRH) Zagreb, Yugoslavia.
Vol. 8, no. 5, May 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 8, Aug. 1959.

Uncl.

SLIPCEVIC, Boris N., dipl. inz.

Computing the condensers of refrigerating installations.
Strojarstvo 6 no.9/12:2-9 '64.

SLIPCHENKO, A.I., inzh. (Kiyev); KIGEL', Ye.M. (Kiyev)

Adjusting sewage purification equipment. Vod. i san. tekh. no.2: 16-18 F '64 (MIRA 18:2)

SLIPCHENKO, A. S.

School gardens

How we obtain high yields of beets and potatoes. Est. v. shkole, No. 5, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1953,2 Uncl.

SLIPCHENKO, F.A., inzhener.

Problems of improving the extraction of nonmineral building materials.
Stroi.prom.34 no.7:2-4 Jl '56. (MIRA 9:9)
(Building materials) (Quarries and quarrying)

[illegible]

GURVICH, Abram Osipovich; SLIPCHENKO, F.A., nauchnyy red.; BURMISTROV, G.N., red.; OSTRIROV, N.S.~~, tekhn.red.~~

[Carpentry] Stoliarnye raboty. Izd.3-e, dop. Moskva, Vses. uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo Trudrezervizdat, 1957. 367 p. (MIRA 10:12)
(Carpentry)

SOV/124-58-5-5991

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 5, p 146 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Slipchenko, F.I.

TITLE: Effect of Nonuniform Flexure of the Mine-shaft-hoist Supporting Frame on the Stability of the Hoist Structure (Vliyaniye neravnomernosti progibov podkoprovoy ramy na ustoychivost' nadshakhtnogo kopra)

PERIODICAL: Ugol' Ukrainy, 1957, Nr 10, pp 21-24

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

1. Underground structures--Stability
2. Hoists--Performance

Card 1/1

ISAKOVICH, G.A., inzh.; SLIPCHENKO, G.F., inzh.

Investigating synthetic binders for the production of heat insulating plastic concrete. Sbor. trud. VNIINSM no.7:14-28 '63.
(MIRA 17:11)

KOSHKIN, Viktor Gavrilovich; CHERKINSKIY, Yuliy Samuilovich;
LARKINA, Vera Ivanovna; ISAKOVICH, Grigoriy Aleksandrovich;
SLIPCHENKO, Galina Fedorovna; BELOVA, Aleksandra Panteleymonovna;
GURVICH, E.A., red.izd-va; SHERSTNEVA, N.V., tekhn. red.

[Synthetic materials for floor coverings in industrial buildings] Sinteticheskie materialy dlia pokrytii polov promyshlennykh zdanii. [By] V.G.Koshkin i dr. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat, 1963. 128 p. (MIRA 17:2)

KOSHKIN, V.G.; CHERKINSKIY, Yu.S.; LARKINA, V.I.; PICHAVELEVA, N.A.;
SLIPCHENKO, G.F.

Seamless mastic and polymer-cement floors. Prom. stroi. 43
no.11:17-20 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

CHEBOTKOV, B., kand.tekhn.nauk; SLIPCHENKO, I., inzh.; POLONSKIY, M., inzh.

New developments in the use of three-dimensional concrete blocks. Prom. stroi. i inzh. soor. 5 no.2:12-15 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Concrete blocks) (Precast concrete construction)

SLIPCHENKO, L.D.; KORENEV, V.G.

Use of hidden potentialities as a means for the increase of labor productivity. Ugol' 34 no.7:30-33 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Kombinat Stalinugol' (for Slipchenko). 2. Shakhta "Kochegarka" (for Korenev).
(Coal mines and mining--Labor productivity)

SLIPCHENKO, L.D.

Mechanization of the mining of coal in steep seams is a basic potential for increasing labor productivity. Ugol' 38 no.8: 20-23 Ag '63. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Nachal'nik Artemovskogo ugol'nogo kombinata.

LESHCHENKO, P.D.; KHOROSHILOVA, N.V.; SLIPCHENKO, L.M.; KAZNACHEI, R. Ya.

Observation of Haff-Uchs disease cases. Vop. pit. 24 no. 6: 73-76 N-D '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pitaniya (direktor - kand. med. nauk P.D. Leshchenko), Kiyev.

SLIPCHENKO, P. (Stalino); KANTERMAN, S. (Stalino).

Machine accounting of payments from tenants. Bukhg.uchet. 15 no.8:42-45 Ag '56. (MIRA 9:10)

1. Glavnyy bukhgalter tresta "Stalinshakhtostroy" (for Slipchenko).
2. Nachal'nik MSB (for Kanterman).

(Rent) (Municipal services) (Machine accounting)

SLIPCHENKO, P.; STROKOV, G.; FILAKHTOV, A.

Construction of the Kremenchug Hydroelectric Power Station. Prom.stroi.i inzh.soor. 4 no.2:33-40 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Vitse-prezident Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury UkrSSR (for Slipchenko). 2. Nachal'nik stroitel'stva Kremenchugskoy gidroelektricheskoy stantsii (for Strokov). 3. Rukovoditel' sektora gidroelektricheskikh stantsiy Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta organizatsii i mekhanizatsii stroitel'nogo proizvodstva Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury UkrSSR (for Filakhtov).
(Kremenchug Hydroelectric Power Station)

1. SLIPCHENKO, P. S.

2. USSR 600

4. Ponds

7. Eliminating lateral floodwater spillways by creating auxiliary regulatory capacity for ponds and reservoirs, Gidr. i mel, 5, No. 1, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

SLIPCHENKO, P. S.

"Areas built of clayey soil." Min Agriculture USSR. All-Union Order of Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin. All-Union Sci Res Inst of Hydraulic Engineering and Soil Improvement. Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Doctor in Technical Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 16, 1956

BOCHARNIKOV, G., kand.tekhn.nauk; OSIPCHUK, L., inzh.; SLIPCHENKO, P.
doktor tekhn.nauk

Using flow line methods in constructing the channel of the Dnieper-Krivoy Rog Canal. Prom. stroi. i inzh. soor. 2 no. 1:20-24 Ja '60.
(MIRA 14:1)

(Dnieper-Krivoy Rog Canal)

SLIPCHENKO, Pavel Stepanovich, doktor tekhn. nauk; SLIN'KO, B.I., red.; ZELENKOVA, Ye.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Earth dams] Zemlianye plotiny. Kiev, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhit. USSR, 1961. 203 p. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury USSR (for Slipchenko). (Dams)

KLISENKO, Yu.F.; PIDZHIYANTS, S.A.; RUTKOVSKIY, B.I.; RYBAL'SKIY, V.I.;
SAPOZHNIKOV, F.V.; SLIPCHENKO, P.S.; SHIMKEVICH, K.A.

Flow-line construction of large thermal electric plants. Prom. stroi. 39 no.10:8-13 O '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Yuzhenergostroy (for Klisenko). 2. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury USSR (for Pidzhiyants, Rutkovskiy, Rybal'skiy, Slipchenko). 3. Glavenergoproyekt (for Sapozhnikov). 4. Orgenergostroy (for Shimkevich).
(Building) (Electric power plants)

SLIPCHENKO, P.S., doktor tekhn. nauk; RYBAL'SKIY, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Using electronic computers in industrial construction. Prom. stroi. 41 no.4:4-8 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:9)

RUTKOVSKIY, Boleslav Iosifovich; SLIPCHENKO, Pavel Stepanovich;
SURYGINA, E., red.

[Practices in the building of the Northern Donets-Donets Basin Canal] Opyt stroitel'stva kanala Severnoi Donets - Donbass. Kiev, Gosstroiizdat, 1964. 178 p.
(MIRA 18:6)

SLIPCHENKO, P.S., glav. red.; KUCHERENKO, K.R., red.; FILONENKO, K.I., red.; LESNAYA, A.A., red.; ABYZOV, A.G., red.; BUDNIKOV, M.S., red.; VETROV, Yu.A., red.; GLADKIY, V.I., red.; GOLOSOV, V.A., red.; IZMAYLOV, V.G., red.; KANYUKA, N.S., red.; KAIPOV, E.A., red.; KLINDUKH, A.M., red.; KUSHNAREV, N.Ye., red.; LUYK, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; NEMENKO, L.A., red.; RYBAL'SKIY, V.I., red.; SITNIK, I.P., red.; FEDOSENKO, N.M., red.; FILAKHTOV, A.L., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; KHILOBOCHENKO, K.S., red.; VORONKOVA, L.V., red.; KIYANICHENKO, N.S., red.

[Construction industry: technology and mechanization of the construction industry; the economics and organization of construction] Stroitel'noe proizvodstvo: tekhnologiia i mekhanizatsiia stroitel'nogo proizvodstva; ekonomika i organizatsiia stroitel'stva. Kiev, Budivel'nyk, 1965. 180 p. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'nogo proizvodstva. 2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'nogo proizvodstva (for Luyk, Filakhtov).

SLIPCHENKO, P.S., doktor tekhn. nauk; RYBAL'SKIY, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Using network scheduling at construction projects of the Ukraine.
Prom. stroi. 42 no. 6:2-3 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

Slipchenko, V.A.

Potassium-sodium feldspars of effusive and dike rocks of the western Azov Coast region. V. A. Slipchenko (T. G. Shevchenko State Univ., Kiev.). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 105, 350-3(1955); cf. D. S. Belyankin, *C.A.* 33, 6203^4.—The K-Na feldspars of the cryst. shield of Ukraine occur as well in basic as in intermediate and acidic rocks; in the basic types, however, the crystals are only very small and could not be sufficiently identified in their optical characteristics. For the much better developed feldspars in intermediate and siliceous rocks, a complete statistical analysis is given for the angles 2 *V*, and the coördinates of the indicatrix poles as functions of the crystallographic orientation (universal-stage method; the cleavages parallel (001) and (010) are used for the orientation). Phenocrysts in augite-orthophyre are usually twinned according to the Karlsbad, the Manebach, and Baveno laws. The optical consts. correspond to a triclinic anorthoclase, 65% *Ab*, 35% *Or*, with 2 *V* varying between −45° and −60°; the approximation to the microcline type is distinct. Another rather fresh K-Na feldspar occurring in a dike effusive rock near River Gnilaya (an affluent to R. Mokraya Konka) shows exclusively the Karlsbad law twinning, with optical consts. corresponding to the triclinic anorthoclase 40% *Ab*, 60% *Or*, with a remarkable approximation to monoclinic symmetry, and nearer to orthoclase, than to microcline, with 2 *V* varying between 54 and 58°. The plane of the optic axes is always about perpendicular to (010), but in the K anorthoclase it is nearly parallel to (001) while for the Na anorthoclase it includes a large angle with (001). W. E.

15-57-4-4471

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 4,
p 65 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Slipchenko, V. A.

TITLE: Petrography and Chemical Relations of the Gabbro-Diabases of the Western Azov Region (Petrografiya i khimizm gabbro-diabazov zapadnogo Priazov'ya)

PERIODICAL: Nauk. zap. Kiyivs'k. un-t, 1956, Vol 15, Nr 2, pp 87-99

ABSTRACT: The dikes of gabbro-diabase in the western Azov region strike from about N 70° E or N 75° to N 60° W or N 70° W, dip at angles from 7° cr 8° to 90°, and range in thickness from 5 m to 30 m. The principal constituents of the rock are plagioclase (An_{57}, An_{78}), pyroxene (monoclinic, rarely orthorhombic), and titanomagnetite; olivine (35 to 50 percent Fa), potassium feldspar, quartz, biotite, hornblende, and apatite are present in lesser quantities. The monoclinic pyroxene is pigeonite; the rhombic pyroxene is always rimmed with pigeonite.

Card 1/6

15-57-4-4471

Petrography and Chemical Relations (Cont.)

Components	1	2	3	4	5
SiO_2	49.22	54.20	54.12	54.08	54.28
TiO_2	1.68	0.94	0.72	1.83	1.52
Al_2O_3	16.32	12.80	9.83	16.12	16.00
Fe_2O_3	4.08	4.24	6.25	4.55	3.60
FeO	9.20	8.59	8.20	6.84	6.86
MnO	0.13	0.03	0.17	0.09	0.12
MgO	5.31	5.54	6.22	3.05	4.02
CaO	8.30	8.20	9.49	9.38	9.02
Na_2O	2.80	2.70	2.86	2.24	2.11

CONT. on CARD 5/6

Card 3/6

15-57-4-44 71

Petrography and Chemical Relations (Cont.)

6	7	8	9	10
52.54	47.32	53.18	47.54	53.04
0.88	1.83	0.83	1.16	0.87
15.58	20.00	16.39	17.12	13.59
6.24	4.95	6.58	3.46	3.30
7.30	7.90	7.47	8.76	7.76
0.12	0.20	1.10	0.16	0.15
1.86	3.01	1.73	6.65	6.54
4.35	8.40	3.53	10.85	9.08
2.02	2.48	4.24	2.14	2.56

Card 5/6

SLIPCHENKO, V.A.

Petrochemical characteristics of dike rocks in the western
Azov region. Nauk.zap.Kyiv.un. 16 no.14:157-162 '57.
(MIRA 13:4)
(Azov region--Dikes(Geology))

KUL'SKIY, Leonid Adol'fovich, prof.; MARKOV, B.F., doktor khim.nauk,
otv.red.; KIRICHENKO, O.I., inzh., otv.red.; SHEVCHENKO, M.A.,
kand.khim.nauk, red.; GORONOVSKIY, I.T., kand.khim.nauk, red.;
NAKORCHEVSKAYA, V.F., inzh., red.; SLIPCHENKO, V.A., inzh.,
red.; SOKOLOVSKIY, L.I., red.izd-va; YEFIMOVA, M.I., tekhn.red.

[Chemistry and technology of water treatment] Khimiia i tekhnologiia obrabotki vody. Kiev, Izd-vo Akad.nauk USSR, 1960.
359 p. (MIRA 13:7)
(Water--Purification)

KUL'SKIY, L.A.; NIKITINA, S.V.; SLIPCHENKO, V.A.

Preserving drinking water by means of silver electrolytic solutions. Ukr.khim.zhur. 28 no.8:981-986 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.
(Drinking water)
(Silver)

KUL'SKIY, Leonid Adol'fovich, prof.; FORTUNATOV, N.S., doktor tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; SHEVCHENKO, M.A., kand. khim. nauk, otv. red.; SLIPCHENKO, V.A., nauchnyy red.; RAKHLINA, N.P., tekhn. red.

[Principles of the technology of water conditioning; processes and apparatus] Osnovy tekhnologii konditsionirovaniia vody; protsessy i apparaty. Kiev, Izd-vo Akad.nauk USSR, 1963. 452 p. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN Ukr.SSR (for Kul'skiy).

(Water--Purification)

KUL'SKIY, L.A.; SOTNIKOVA, Ye.V.; NIKITINA, S.V.; SLIPCHENKO, V.A.

Long-term storage of drinking water containing silver ions.
Gig. i san. 28 no.1:99-102 Ja'63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz Instituta obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.
(WATER--PURIFICATION) (SILVER IONS)

KUL'SKIY, L.A.; NAKORCHEVSKAYA, V.F.; SLIPCHENKO, V.A.

Effect of active silicic acid additions on the process of sedimentation of a coagulated suspension. Ukr.khim.zhur. 29 no.12:1336-1340 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.

KUL'SKIY, L.A.; NAKORCHEVSKAYA, V.F.; SLIPCHENKO, V.A.; DANILEVSKAYA, I.P.

Effectiveness of the floculating effect of active silicic acid and polyacrylamide. Ukr.khim.zhur. 29 no.12:1341-1346 '63.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.

KUL'SKIY, L.A.; SLIPCHENKO, V.A.; NAKORCHEVSKAYA, V.F.

Investigating the conditions for obtaining sols of active silicic acid by chlorination of sodium silicate solutions. Ukr. khim. zhur. 30 no.1:108-111 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.

L 21772-66 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AP6002604 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/023/0099/0099

8

B

AUTHORS: Kul'skiy, L. A.; Slipchenko, V. A.; Nakorchevskaya, V. F.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method for purifying water. Class 85, No. 176834

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 23, 1965, 99

TOPIC TAGS: water purification, water purifying compound

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for purifying water by introducing a coagulant into the water, preparing a solution of sodium silicate by a chlorinating agent, and subsequently aging the solution, diluting it with water, and introducing the obtained salt into the water to be purified. To intensify the process, a chlorine-air mixture of composition 1:0.1--1:20 and salt with 0.5--20% SiO_2 of the dose of anhydrous coagulant are used as the chlorinating agent. In the chlorinating process the molar ratio of Cl_2--Na_2O in the chlorinated solution is controlled by maintaining an oxidation-reduction potential in the limits 600--1200 mv. In the solution aging process the degree of activity

2

Card 1/2 UDC: 663.632.435

L 21772-66

ACC NR: AP6002604

is controlled photometrically, using the Tyndall effect.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 01Jul63

Card 2/2

SLIPCHUK, Petro

[In a wonderful city; an account of the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition] U charivnomu misti; reportazh iz Vsesoiuznoi sil'skogospodars'koi vystavky Kyiv, Molod' 1955 74 p. illus.
(MLRA 10:5)

(Moscow--Agricultural exhibitions)

Slipenchuk, A. M.

Slipenčuk, K. M. On the generation of convergence of infinite products. Dopovidi Akad. Nauk Ukrain. RSR 1952, 110–114 (1952). (Ukrainian. Russian summary)

A real sequence $d_1, d_2, \cdots$ is such that the infinite product $\prod(1+d_k u_k)$ is convergent whenever the series $\sum u_k$ is convergent if and only if the two series $\sum(d_{k+1}-d_k)$ and $\sum d_k^2$ are both convergent. *R. P. Agnew* (Ithaca, N. Y.).

SLEPENCHUK, K.M. [Slipenchuk, K.M.]

Tauberian theorems for absolute summability. Dop. AN URSR no.11:1405-1408 '61. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy institut. Predstavleno akademikom AN UkrSSR YulA.Mitropol'skim [Mytropol's'kyi, IU.O.].
(Series)

SLIPENKO, F.N.

Analysis of causes for late hospitalization in urgent surgical cases; according to data from the surgical word of Hospital No.30 in Gorkiy. Sov.med. 21 no.3:91-93 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdleniya bol'nitsy No.30 (glavnyy vrach A.I.Ryabov) g. Gor'kogo.

(SURGERY, OPERATIVE
causes for late hosp. in urgent surg. cases)

ZVYAGINTSEVA, Klavdiya Mikhaylovna; SLIPENKO, Klara Konstantinovna;
LIVYANT, E., red.

[Raw materials resources for the chemistry of the Kuznets Basin and Altai] Syr'evaia baza khimii Kuzbassa i Altaia. Kemerovo, Kemerovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1964. 62 p.
(MIRA 18:3)

SLIPKA, J.

Absorption of radioactive iodine by larvae of Tipula maxima Poda.
Biol. listy, Praha 32 no. 4:316-322 1952. (CIML 23:1)

1. Of the Histo-Embryological Institute (Head--Docent Slaby, M. D.) of Charles University Branch in Pilsen.

SÍPKA, J.

7196. Structure of branchial region in early ontogenesis in birds
[illegible] 1956 [illegible]
Embryology Fac. of Med. [illegible] Prague [illegible] Czechoslovakia)
In the early stages of birds [illegible]
4 independent pouches are formed. The prominences of the 4th pouch border the 5th visceral arch which does not completely develop. It has its own aortic arch, formed by a vessel from the 6th aortic arch, but this soon disappears and the arch shrinks. The 6th visceral arch in the region of which the glottis is found, pushes the remains of the 4th and 5th arches aside so that they take no

important part in the formation of the floor of the oral cavity. (Czech., English summary)

A. ACKROYD

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 5 Vol. 10/6 Pathology June 57

1670. SLÍPKA J. Inst. für Histol. und Embryol., Med. Fak. Plzeň, ČSR. *Evolutorische Studie zur Zungenmorphogenese. Beitrag zur vorstehenden Arbeit von K.H.Clausnitzer. Study on the morphogenesis of the tongue (a contribution to the paper of K. H. Clausnitzer) ZBL. ALLG. PATH. PATH. ANAT. 1956, 95/7-8 (341-345) Illus. 3

On the base of embryological studies on the evolution of the tongue the author concludes that the malformation of the tongue reported in the previous abstract arose in the 4th week of the ontogenetic evolution. Hambach - Jihlava (V, 1, 8*)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Human and Animal Morphology - S
Digestive Tract.

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur. - Biol., No. 22, 1958, No. 101401

Author : Slipka, J.
Inst : -
Title : The Early Development of the Tongue in Man

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. morfol., 1958, Vol. 6, No.1, 58-74

Abstract : In embryos of 4.5-18 mm length, the morphogenesis of the tongue (T) is divided into three phases. In the first, or preformative phase, the elements which later form the tongue appear. In the second, or formative phase, the materials forming the T become slightly elevated, and are separated from the lower jaw; the first chondro- and myoblastemes are formed. In the third, the phase of differentiation of the T, there is histological

Card 1/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Human and Animal Morphology - S
Digestive Tract.

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur. - Biol., No. 22, 1958, 101401

differentiation of its tissues. Of significance in the development of the T is the displacement of the material forming it in the oral direction, from the hyoid region to the mandibular, which also takes place in the phylogenesis of the T, as well as the vertical displacement of this material.

Card 2/2

MATEJKA, Miloslav; SLIPKA, Jaroslav

Our experience with experimental embryology in the study of ontogenic processes. Acta univ. carol. [Med.] Suppl. 15:7-13 '61.

1. Histologicko-embryologicky ustav lekarske fakulty University Karlovy se sidlem v Plzni, prednosta prof. MUDr. a RNDr. Otto Slaby.

(EMBRYOLOGY)

SLIPKA, Jaroslav

Development of the so-called perithyroid sack in reptiles.
Os morfologie 10 no.1:107-113 '62.

1. Histologicko-embryologicky ustav lekarske fakulty Karolvy university, Plzen.

PROCHAZKA, Oldrich, inz.; SLIPKA, Karel

Isolation of beta phytosterol from tall rosin and the research on its use in Czechoslovakia. Papir a celulosa 19 no.4:95-99 Ap '64.

1. Severoceske papirny, Stesti.

KOZANOWSKI, Jaroslaw; SZPAK, Zygmunt

Adrenal crisis with mental disorders in Sheehan's syndrome. Diagnostic difficulties. Endokr. Pol. 15 no.5:547-552 S-O '64

1. II Oddzial Chorob Wewnetrznych Miejskiego Szpitala Bielanskiego (Kierownik: doc. dr. J. Pydygier).

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

6

The utilization of the Ak-tash agalmatolites for the production of ultramarine. F. A. Sisatenko. *Trudy Uzbekskogo Gosudarst. Univ., Ser. Khim.* **12**, No. 4, 1-18 (in English, 19)(1939).—Ak-tash agalmatolites which were found to be an excellent raw material for the production of dark-blue ultramarine. The av. chem. compn. of the Ak-tash agalmatolites is SiO_2 12.06, Al_2O_3 30.9, Fe_2O_3 2.4, CaO 0.72, MgO 0.54, K_2O 1.50, Na_2O 0.97, hygroscopic moisture 0.74%. The loss on burning was 11.52%. The optimum compn. of the charge for the production of the dark-blue ultramarine is agalmatolite 35.8, anhyd. soda 33.7, S 25, charcoal 3.6 and NaOH 1.9%. This charge produces a 91% yield of dark-blue ultramarine after a 12 hrs.' heating at 800° in a muffle furnace. After 5 hrs.' heating with air a dark-green ultramarine is obtained whose color changes to brown after 3 addnl. hrs. of heating. After 9 hrs.' heating a blue color appears. Ultramarine is formed by the reaction of Al silicates with the sulfides and polysulfides at 700-800°. Free S was extd. with CS_2 from well dried ultramarine (at 140°). The blue color remained unchanged thereby. Besides the S sol. in CS_2 there was also detd. S which was not extractable with CS_2, but which was distd. easily in a test tube according to the method of Heimann. The blue color also remained unchanged. Ultramarine is a chem. compd. of a definite type. This is confirmed by the production of Ag ultramarine and by the regeneration of the dark-blue ultramarine from the Ag ultramarine by fusing with KI. It is possible that the color of ultramarine depends on combinations of Al in which it exhibits an abnormal valency. By varying the concn. of NaOH in the agalmatolite charge it is possible to obtain dark-blue ultramarine of any desired hue. Twenty-six references. W. R. H.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

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The utilization of the Ak-tash kaolinites. F. A. Shsatenko. *Trudy Uzbekskogo Gosudarst. Univ., Ser. Khim.* 12, No. 4, 1-4(21-4)(1939). Ak-tash kaolinites contain SiO_2 44.81, Al_2O_3 39.08, Fe_2O_3 0.49, CaO 1.51 and MgO 0.40% (the loss on heating is 11.90%). Kaolinite 5 g., calcined soda 4.7 g., S 3.5 g., charcoal 0.5 g., NaOH 0.25 g. in clay crucibles in a muffle oven, gradually heated to the burning temp. of S, kept at that temp. for 2 hrs. and then raised to 800° gave ultramarine in 85-90% yield. From the dark-blue ultramarine 1.7% of free S was extd. with CS_2 and some S (unextractable with CS_2) was detected by distg. in a test tube according to the method of Hermann. Heating for more than 12 hrs. transformed the dark-blue ultramarine into white ultramarine. The intensity of color increases with the increase of the alky. of the charge. The av. compn. of the dark-blue ultramarine from the Ak-tash kaolinites was SiO_2 40.8, Al_2O_3 26.7, S 11.95, Na_2O 20.5%. The content of Al_2O_3:SiO_2 varied considerably in the different samples. By varying the alky. of the charge it is possible to produce ultramarines of colors ranging from dark blue to light blue. W. R. H.

A.S.M.-S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CE

6

Synthesis of aluminum triiodide. *F. A. Sinarenko* and L. P. Kudryavtsev. *Trudy Uzbekskogo Gosudarst. Univ., Sbornik Rabot Khim.* 15, 98-9(1939).—The app. for the synthesis of AlI_3 consists of a specially designed tube of molybdenum glass with 2 bulbs in the main part of the app. and 1 bulb on the side. The overall length of the app. is 58 cm. The app. was filled with dry CO_2 powd. Al and a small crystal of I are introduced, and the tube is heated until a flash is observed from the I. After the 1st spark fine-ground I is added until no sparks are observed. The reaction proceeds very energetically and rapidly. The CO_2 current must be increased with the increase of the amt. of violet fumes of I in the upper bulb. The colorless liquid AlI_3 flows into the side bulb of the app. where it crystallizes rapidly and is sealed. AlI_3 fumes considerably in open air and explodes when a drop of water is added. The yield is 70-80%.

W. R. Henn

COMMON ELEMENTS

OPEN

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

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1ST AND 2ND LETTER

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ca

18

The Aktash alunitized deposits as a raw material for the Central Asiatic aluminum industry. F. A. Sinarenko and A. I. Taraskina. *Trudy Uzbekskogo Gosudarst. Univ., Sbornik Rabot Khim.* 15, 105-8(1939).—The alunitized Aktash deposits contain SiO_2 33.1, Al_2O_3 32.2, Fe_2O_3 traces, MgO 2.0, CaO 0.1, alkali 2.9%; loss on ignition 29.0% and are valuable as a source of Al. No preliminary burning of the alunitized mineral is required if the alk. method (10% NaOH) is used to ext. Al_2O_3. The samples were lixiviated at 45-50° (instead of the usual higher temps.). Lowering the temp. increased the time of lixiviation to 6 hrs. This increased time of lixiviation caused an increase in the amt. of dissolved silicic acid. To prevent this loss of silicic acid, the amt. of CaO used was increased. The expts. proved that Al_2O_3 can be obtained considerably more easily from the unburned alunites than from the same mineral burned at 500-900°. At temps. up to 500°, decompn. of alunite takes place by removal of the H_2O of constitution. At 700°, decompn. is due to the decompn. of $Al_2(SO_4)_3$, and at temps. above 700° it is due to the decompn. of the other sulfates. Twenty-four references.

W. R. Henn

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

BH

BL-8

Clays from Saratov district as dehydrating catalysts. F. A. Pisarenko and N. G. Chen (*J. appl. Chem. U.S.S.R.*, 1950, [illegible], 812–815).—The clays from Sokolova Gora, containing SiO_2 51·56, Al_2O_3 22·8, Fe_2O_3 9·1, CaO 1·9, MgO 2, and water etc. 12·86%, have been investigated as dehydration catalysts, after they have been dried at 200° for 1 hr., or calcined at 600° for 1 hr., or activated with *n*-HCl, *n*-H_2SO_4, or *n*-NaOH. Experiments using ethanol and *iso*butanol showed that the clays behaved as satisfactory catalysts. Treatment with acids or alkali often decreased the activity.

J. B. J. Zaba.

CA

10

Saratov clays as dehydration catalysts. F. A. Slisarenko and N. G. Chen (Saratov State Pedagogic Inst.). *J. Applied Chem. U.S.S.R.* 23, 859-62(1950)(Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 45, 14956. R. M. S.

SLISARENKO, F.A.; TIMOFEYEVA, Ye.M.

Adsorptive properties of bleaching earths from the Saratov Province.
Zhur.prikl.khim. 29 no.6:847-850 Je '56. (MIRA 9:9)

1.Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut.
(Adsorption) (Saratov Province--Bleaching agents)

SLISARENKO, F. A.

✓Adsorptive properties of bleaching earths of the Saratov region. F. A. Slisarenko and E. M. Timofeeva. *J. Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 29, 919-21(1956)(English translation).—See *C.A.* 50, 17353i. B. M. R.

SLISARENKO, F.A., dotsent; TIMOFEYEVA, Ye.M., assistent

Refining vegetable oils with the Volga Valley marls. Pt. 1: Bleaching hydrated and extracted castor oil with the Volga Valley marls. Uch. zap. Sar. gos. pedag. inst. no.28:10-28 '57. (MIRA 11:7)

(Castor oil) (Volga Valley--Marl)

SLISARENKO, F. A.

8,
1-4E4j
1-4E6d
1-4E2c(j)
2-MAY

Evaluation of the structure of Volga diatomites by the sorption of water and benzene vapors. F. A. Slisarenko, E. M. Timofeeva, S. I. Sorokin, and V. A. Zebelin (State Pedagog. Inst., Saratov). *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* 30, 1127-35(1957).—The sorption-desorption of H_2O and C_6H_6 vapors by diatomaceous earths of the Volga region was detd. by the change in wt. of powd. and grain specimens suspended from a quartz spiral. The curves at 20° are S-shaped, exhibiting irreversible hysteresis with H_2O vapor and reversible hysteresis with C_6H_6. The specific surface of the skeleton calcd. on the assumption of a unimol. layer at the point of beginning of hysterisis agreed with that calcd. by the method of Kiselev (cf. Avgul, *et al.*, *C.A.* 47, 3079b) and that of Bykov (*C.A.* 47, 940h). Exptl. data obtained with grains were more suitable for the study of structures than those obtained with powders. L. B.

SOV/3-58-11-15/38

AUTHOR: Slisarenko, F.A., Candidate of Chemical Sciences, Docent

TITLE: The Practical Results of Many Years of Work (Prakticheskiye rezul'taty mnogoletney raboty)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik vysshey shkoly, 1958, Nr 11, pp 43 - 44 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For many years Kafedra khimii Saratovskogo pedagogicheskogo instituta (The Chair of Chemistry of the Saratov Pedagogical Institute) has been conducting intensive studies of the natural bleaching earth - the bergmeal ("opok" rock), of the lower and middle Volga regions. The author and his assistant Ye.M. Timofeyeva were ordered to study in more detail the adsorptive properties and structure of this bergmeal rock. The bergmeal of the Volga regions, by its specific surface and activity, differs but little from the best industrial sorbents and can be an excellent substitute for the bleaching earth used, e.g., in the fat industry. The

Card 1/2

KLYAYEV, V.I.; SLISARENKO, F.A.; FINKEL'SHTEYN, A.V.

Polarographic determination of acetaldehyde in the presence of acrylonitrile. Zhur.anal.khim. 18 no.8:999-1002 Ag '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Saratov Pedagogical Institute.

KLYAYEV, V.I.; SLISARENKO, F.A.

Evaluating the adsorption capacity of certain tripoline type clays in the Volga Valley by water and benzene. Izv.vys.ucheb. zav.; khim.i khim.tekh. 7 no.6:1021-1024 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut, kafedra khimii.

VASIL'YEV, V.S.; ZABELIN, V.A.; KIYAYEV, V.I.; SLISARENKO, F.A.

Mineral composition of the lower part of Maastricht sediments in the Saratov region. Dokl. AN SSSR 158 no.5:1096-1098 O '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

1. Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. N.G.Chernyshevskogo i Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut. Predstavleno akademikom N.M.Straknovym.